

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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Page 2, following line 3: add - - At least three open sea tests have been conducted by interested, independent parties on the invented chemical conglomerates. These parties were unpaid, marine professional volunteers. They found on great white, hammerhead and gray reef sharks that these sharks would not venture any closer than ten feet away from raw and bloody meat when this meat was protected by the invented chemical conglomerate mixture. - -

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A2

Page 2, line 12 - 14: delete these lines.

Page 2, after line 11: add - - It is the primary object of this invention to teach methods for retarding the melting rate of the chemical conglomerate by coating it with various water soluble

*AZ Ky
OMW*

and/or waterproof coatings. Such retardation of melting can also be done by shaping the chemical conglomerate so that in its dried and hardened state it will posses the ability to channel the dissolving water through its enclosed shape such that the action of the melting water will be mitigated. By preventing agitation and by the water being calmed by the internal shapes and baffles of the chemical conglomerate the water will be kept from melting the chemical too rapidly. This is essential to the proper function of the shark repellent since it must be able to provide long lasting, continuing and constant shark protection to its users who are for sometimes days on end shipwrecked at sea and therefor in constant danger of surprise shark attack. A manual release of shark repellent as taught by some other patents is not good enough to save a person from sharks at sea. Most shark attacks are made by the shark swimming up from below its intended victim where the victim cannot see the shark to give the victim a warning. So the manual release of shark repellent is normally impossible before the shark attacks. - -

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

AB
Page 3, line 19: delete " chemical conglomerate 12 in
the shape of a cylinder." add - - chemical
conglomerate 12 molded, shaped and hardened into the
shape of a cylinder. - -

Page 3, line 20: delete " basic " add - - preferred -

AE
Page 4, after line 5: add - - The use of sodium lauryl sulfate to repel sharks is well known and has not only been recited by Schneider (US patent 4,917,280) and Hayes (US patent 5,407,679) but has been successfully tested by independent marine biology researchers as a result of this inventor supplying these researchers with his invented chemical conglomerate cubes for testing. Prior to my efforts, a Dr. Bernard J. Zahuranec, who was employed by the US Navy, edited a book titled " Shark Repellents from the Sea " which included articles by, among others, Dr. Eugenie Clark, then of the University of Maryland. She detailed her successful experiments repelling sharks from bait objects that used Moses sole fish excretions for protection. These excretions are mimicked by the

chemical sodium lauryl sulfate. This book was published for The American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1983 and has a Library of Congress Catalog Card number 83-60529 ISBN 0-86531-593-0 .

RE Page 4, line 11: after the sentence in line 11 that reads "The sodium sulfate acts as a drying agent for the sodium lauryl sulfate." add - - While drying, the chemical conglomerate can be molded into any shape. After it is dry, it can also be ground into particulate granules if desired. Useful types of standard molds for the purpose of shaping and drying to hardness this slurry of chemical conglomerate can be made of standard materials such as metal, wood, ceramic, etc. which materials are normally used for the construction of such molds. Steel pipe, for example, of different diameters could produce the cylindrical chemical conglomerate shapes described. Such steel pipe could be cut in half lengthwise and the resulting halves hinged or otherwise connected back together so the chemical conglomerate slurry, when filled into such a mold form will be, after drying, molded into a rigid cylinder shape. Such a

cylinder mold could be easily opened to remove the resultant chemical conglomerate shape when the mold halves are separated for example by swinging open the two halves of the mold on their hinges. If desired, a solid pipe whose inside surfaces were lubricated with a mold release such as liquid silicon could be used to mold the chemical conglomerate into a cylindrical shape and after the shape had hardened inside the pipe the shape could be pushed out of the pipe utilizing a plunger to mechanically extricate the chemical conglomerate shape from inside the pipe mold. The chemical conglomerate slurry could likewise be packed inside an aluminum can or a can made from any other plastic or metal, etc. and sealed inside using an aluminum, etc. lid, that lid having a hole which could be closed with either a water soluble or insoluble closure or even no closure at all. Such a closure could be designed to require manual opening or it could be water soluble and open when immersed in water. Yet another configuration would be a cluster of such cans, each can or container containing the chemical conglomerate. Each container could have water soluble closures which would melt open at different times to allow the chemical contents of the first can

opened to completely dissolve before the second can would have its closure dissolve and open to expose its chemical contents to the water and so on until all cans had in turn had their closures melt open one after the other through time. - -

Page 4, line 11: delete the sentence that begins "After drying the chemical conglomerate..." and substitute -- After drying, the chemical conglomerate could also be made into various shapes by high pressure compaction in a set of press dies whose internal surfaces are formed to provide whatever shape is desired to be imparted to the compacted chemical conglomerate. Such shapes would be designed to be useful in helping retard the melting rate of the chemical conglomerate so shaped. - -

Q4

Page 4, line 21: delete " waterproof coating 10." and substitute / - waterproof coating 10 which for example could be a polyurethane based caulking material. - -

Q5

Page 7, line 1: at the end of the sentence which ends " no closure. " add / - no closure or had a water soluble closure. - -

Q6

a7

Page 7, after line 5: add [- - Another possibility for
a can closure is a water soluble closure. Different
water soluble materials using latex as a chemical base
for example, can be formed into plastic solids that
have differing melting rates in water. - -

a8

Page 8, after line 4: add [- - It is useful to also
design a grouping of chemical conglomerate containers
as described above whose closures are able to melt
away in water at differing rates of speed so that only
one container at a time would have its closure open to
the entry of sea water. This would cause only one
container at a time to be dissolving its chemical
contents into the surrounding water and would
considerably prolong the time that the chemicals would
be available to disperse into the water from out of
the containers. - -

a9

Page 10, after line 6: add [- - It is obvious from the
above explanation that these invented shark repellents
can be produced with the preferred method of mixing
sodium lauryl sulfate with sodium sulfate in a ratio
of two parts sodium lauryl sulfate to one part sodium
sulfate to form a thick slurry which can then be

A9
cont'd

packed into two part molds or single part molds or molds made of flexible plastics or rubbers and allowed to air dry at room temperature or possibly in a very low heat oven for several days until the hardened chemical conglomerate can be stripped from its lubricated molds. It can then be coated with a water soluble, resinous coating and again allowed to dry so this water soluble coating forms an intimate coating over the whole surface of the chemical shape. Several successive coatings of this type can be done if desired and even a waterproof coating can be applied and dried onto the surface of the chemical. Variations of coatings and molded shapes for the chemical can be employed to control its subsequent rate of melting once it has been immersed into sea water which is its ultimate use and purpose. These different shapes and coatings are described above in this specification although other shapes and coatings are possible and not beyond the scope of this patent. The mixing of a melt retarding material into the sodium lauryl sulfate and sodium sulfate conglomerate slurry before it is even molded and dried to shape is yet another invented and practical means of prolonging the melting of this chemical conglomerate.